

# THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1838.

## MILLET.

We have often called the attention of our readers to the importance of growing this article for hay, and we would here again impress it upon them, and especially upon those of them residing in the South, where provender is so scarce. It delights in a warm sun and sandy or loamy soil, and will grow in almost any soil naturally rich or artificially made so; may be put in as late as the middle of July, and will yield from 2 to 4 tons to the acre, according to the goodness of the land and nicety of its preparation. When we say that it may be put in as late as the middle of July, we do not recommend that the culturist should delay sowing so long as that; but only mention it in order that, if circumstances should occur to prevent an earlier putting in of the seed, that he may rely on getting a crop as late as that. If we were asked our opinion as to the best time for seeding it, we should say, from the 1st of May till the 1st of June. The heaviest crop we have ever raised was sown on the 14th of May.\*

All ground intended for Millet, should be thoroughly ploughed and harrowed: the seed to be harrowed in, and the ground then rolled.

If hay alone be the object of the culturist, one bushel of seed to the acre is the proper quantity: if hay and seed be the object, half a bushel should be sown on that quantity of ground.

It makes a delightful hay, is highly nutritious, and well relished by all sorts of stock.

\*Last year we raised a pretty fair crop sown on the 28th July. This fact illustrates the advantage of its culture. Should the crop of grass be short, there will always be time enough after that fact may be ascertained to put in a crop of millet for hay; thus placing it always in the power of the farmer to secure a full supply of hay for his stock.

We see it stated in the Michigan papers of the 18th of July, that the wheat crop had been excellent in quality and heavy in quantity; and that the corn crop promised to be equally good; but as the period to which our information goes, is too early to form any opinion as to what the latter crop may actually turn out, we can only hope that the expectation of our contemporaries in Michigan, may be realized, and while we indulge most sincerely in this hope, candor compels us to confess that we fear those anticipations may be disappointed. It is known to every one who may have noted the fact, that a long continued drought has extended nearly all over our wide-spread country, blighting in most instances the fondest hopes and brightest prospects ever entertained or promised for a fruitful corn year. A month ago, in every direction, with but few exceptions, the corn fields presented a spectacle of luxuriant growth and healthful vegetation; but alas the scene has been changed—the dark green, nay almost black appearance of the blades, has been succeeded by one which carries a chill to the heart, and defies the hope of even the most sanguine; for no one can in reason expect the stalks to yield when the blades—those prolific feeders—are crisped to the very tassels, and appear as though a fire had passed over almost every field and dried up the very sources of nourishment. To us it appears evident that the season has now so far progressed that even the most copious, oft repeated, and long continued showers, for the balance of the summer and autumn, could not materially improve the condition, or add to the yield, of a great portion of the corn now growing.

In Wake county, N. C., the drought has prevailed for upwards of nine weeks.

The upland pastures in this vicinity, are as parched up, as if that which was once growing vegetation had been visited with fire.

*Advice to Farmers.*—Judge Buel says, "It has been found that the best and most butter is obtained when the cream is about the temperature of 55 degs.—and if the temperature is over 60 degs. the quality is inferior and quantity diminished.—Hence every dairy should have a thermometer."

## THE CROPS.

*The Corn Crop*—Appearances in our own neighborhood correspond with information from more distant points, in regard to the unprecedented drought by which the soil has been baked for the last six or seven weeks, under the influence of which all vegetation is withering. The following paragraphs from Maryland and Virginia papers will answer just as well for the District of Columbia as for those states:—*Nat. Intel.*

*The Corn Crop in Maryland*—There is no longer the least hope that the corn crop in this state can be resuscitated. In the counties of Frederick and Washington, the richest in the State, many of the farmers are cutting down the corn-stalks, with the intention of putting the fields in wheat. In many fields the yield will not be half a barrel to the acre. The clover and pasture fields have also suffered dreadfully from the drought, and upon many farms they are already using their hay to sustain their stock. In the limestone region of our state the effects of the dry weather are more perceptible than in other parts, although not an acre anywhere is exempt.—*Chronicle.*

The drought which has prevailed in this neighborhood for so great a length of time, seems to have been general in all quarters. Many of the corn-fields, particularly in thin lands, have been nearly destroyed, while those in our heavy limestone region will not yield any thing like an average crop. About one inch of rain fell in the neighborhood on Tuesday evening, but from the parched condition of the soil, it was far too little to affect materially the growing crop.—*Winchester, Va. Republican.*

*Spring Wheat*—So far as we have heard, at home and abroad, the experiments made with the spring wheat have proved successful, notwithstanding the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of sowing. In the neighborhood of this town as many bushels have been raised to the acre as could reasonably have been expected on the same ground from the winter wheat, even in the present year, when the yield of the latter has been so great.—*Winches. Repub.*

*The Corn Crop*—In advertizing last week to the condition of this important crop, we remarked that, "unless favored by abundant rains within a few days, the crop must be a short one in this county." On Tuesday night last, we were visited by a rain of about three hours, which in an ordinary season would have been of infinite service, but the ground was in so thirsty a condition, and the weather has since been so dry, although considerably cooler, that but little benefit was derived from it. We are now pained to state, upon good authority, that a very large portion of this crop is past all benefit, let the present month be as seasonable as it possibly could be, under the

most favorable circumstances. Some few farmers, who during the excessive drought have been favored with partial showers, and others who have planted at greater than the usual distance on a grass or clover lay, may realize something like an average crop, but for every instance of this kind, there will be ten who will not make half a crop, as many who will not secure a fourth of one, and others whose product either of ears or fodder, will be scarce worth the gathering—of the latter class, a most remarkable instance was mentioned to us a day or two since. The crop of a gentleman residing about six miles from this, promised, some three weeks since to be equal if not superior, to any in the county, one of our informants pronounced it the best field he ever saw; it was of the variety, and of a most luxuriant growth; it is now killed even to the tassel, and he will not, in the opinion of a good judge, make one barrel to the acre. Such is the melancholy prospect for a large majority of the farmers of Kent.—*Bugle.*

**The Season**—Nine-tenths of our farmers have experienced an unexampled season of drought; and the failure of the corn crop will be the positive result. Our experience of ten years farming gives us no parallel to the present season, either as regards its dryness or great heat. Within the past or present week, we have conversed with persons from various parts of the Eastern Shore, from Delaware, and from Pennsylvania, and it has been as dry in those places as it has been with us. Our papers from Washington, Frederick, Kent and Talbot counties, Maryland, complain of the great dryness of the weather, and the failing of the corn crop. Worcester and Somerset counties on the Eastern Shore, and the district along Magothy, on the Western Shore, are the only places in the state, it is probable, that have not been parched up. We had some rain on Tuesday night, which will assist the latter corn should it continue seasonable—all forward corn has been irretrievably injured. But little corn will be sold from this shore next year.—*Centreville Times.*

**Crops**—The long-continued spell of hot and dry weather which seems to have been extensively prevalent, must necessarily diminish very much the product of the growing crop of Indian Corn. Indeed, if we be not very soon favored with a copious shower, whole fields will be burnt up, and rendered entirely unproductive. It is fortunate, that the Wheat crop has generally turned out so well. From Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Wisconsin, as well as in the older states, we hear but one report—that of superabundance.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

**The Corn Crop**—We much fear that in this region generally the corn crop has suffered beyond the possibility of recovery by the best season to come. Farmers tell us that in any event one-fourth of a crop cannot be looked for by many, and others will have none. In this region by men and beasts, and all living upon it, the loss will be seriously felt. The wheat crop, however, having been every where abundant, and the latest foreign accounts, being more favorable to the crop there, than others previously received, it is certain that all will still have enough and to spare, and

that prices will be regulated accordingly.—*Winchester Virginian.*

**The Drought**—Amidst the universal agitation of political questions, the state of the weather, as affecting the crops, and alternately darkening or brightening the prospects of the year to come, occupies the first glance of every eye in the morning, and the last hope of every mind in the evening. Our summer has been so dry, that independent of its blighting effects on every thing vegetable, animals can scarcely breathe for the dust; the mill-ponds are nearly all dried up—streams, which before were hardly ever known to fail, can scarcely urge their sluggish currents, and, in many parts of the county, the wells have scarcely a foot of water in them. The Corn crops are so totally burnt up in some parts of Wake, that a second deluge would scarcely bring them to. Seasonable rains, however, would still be of immense service, and greatly relieve the fears of the desponding husbandman. Only think of the parched condition of crops where not a drop of rain has fallen in nine weeks! as has been the case in some parts of our county. A year of scarcity now, added to the actual distress which pervades the land, would cause the stoutest heart to fail. Our county, however, continues very healthy—the butchers having decidedly more business than the doctors.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.*

**Large Corn**—While the severity of the drought in many places will cut short the summer crops, it is gratifying to find that in some districts the prospects are flattering. A few days ago I was in Delaware, and was delighted to see on the "Vineyard Farm" owned by John Reybold, a field containing 100 acres of a most luxuriant growth, and had the curiosity to measure the height of some of the stalks, and found them varying from 14 feet 1 inch to 12 feet, and generally bearing three ears. Who can beat this?—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

#### BADEN CORN.

We can add our testimony to that of our neighbor N. West, on the fine and promising appearance of the Baden corn. We planted about an acre, but the seed not being good, it came up poorly, and for some time, grew slowly, but latterly it has grown with great rapidity, but being so thin it will not yield so much perhaps to the quantity of ground, but having so much room, it appears as if it would nearly make up for the deficiency, by the very large growth of stalk, and abundance of ears. Our townsman, N. McCarty, we understand, has 13 acres, planted with seed obtained from Baltimore, which is also very promising; several others in the vicinity, have planted of it, and we hope they will all give us the result of their harvest for publication. If it should turn out as well as it now promises, it will be a great acquisition to our state, and Marion county will furnish seed enough to supply all that may want.—*Indiana Far.*

**Messrs. Osborn & Willets**—From a small quantity of Baden Corn, sent me last season, by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth from Washington, which was planted in my garden, and cultivated with much care, I was enabled to obtain seed, sufficient to plant nearly ten acres this season. The corn was planted about the 18th of May; but until joy." Although some weeks must yet elapse ere

within fifteen days, its appearance was decidedly more backward than any near my residence. Within a few days its growth has been exceedingly rapid; many of the stalks are bent down, by the want of strength to support the weight of the leaf at the top.

This corn is much taller than the kind usually planted here; and the stalk remarkably stout, perhaps nearly double the thickness of the other; the leaf longer and broader, and of course will be more valuable for fodder.

But it is to the extraordinary fruitfulness of the Baden corn, and of which we have now ample promise, that I wish to call your attention. It promises all that Mr. Baden ever gave the public reason to expect of it. On many of the stalks I already notice shoots for seven ears; in some instances eight and even nine: but whether they will produce perfect years, is however yet to be proved. In looking over a field of two acres, which from its elevation, is more forward than the rest, I notice that all the stalks indicate this rare fertility, to a greater or less extent; and good judges are of the opinion, that none of the stalks in this field promise less than three ears.

Should this corn in the fall of the year yield equal to its present prospect, it will certainly be an acquisition to our state. At that time, with your permission, I shall take the liberty of communicating to you more particularly, the result. I have already noted some facts, which I think of some consequence, in case this corn should come into general cultivation.

NATH. WEST.

July 25, 1838.

#### THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

We have lately passed through a considerable part of the county, and the crops are so improved by the late weather, that the change is hardly to be conceived. The crops of hay are superabundant, and wheat looks at least as fine as any we remember. Upon the whole, we are quite satisfied, no less by inquiry than observation, that the crop of Norfolk will be fully an average, and probably more than an average.—*Norwich press.*

In the neighborhood of Lewes hay making is progressing briskly, both in seeds and meadow. The former are generally good, but the latter on the high lands are short: in the brooks and low lands they are better. In the vicinity of Chailey the good effect of using the drain plough 14 inches deep and a rod apart is particularly striking; where this machine has been employed the crop is good, but otherwise it is indifferent. At Hurstbarns, the property of Lord Abinger, the drains have stood fourteen years, and seem to be in an excellent state, the drains wanting occasionally to be open at the ends. The last favorable rains have brought forward the wheat crops, which appear strong and healthy. In the Weald on the Down farms they are generally thin, but the barley and oat crops are good.—*Sussex Express.*

The weather during the past week has been splendid in the highest degree for the operations of landed interests. From every quarter we hear of the fields being filled with plenty; and that on every side "the little hills are shouting aloud for joy." Although some weeks must yet elapse ere

we can shout the "harvest home," still there is much room for thankfulness to Him who is author of seed time and harvest, for having favored us so far, considering that we had one of the most inclement and unpropitious winters and springs ever remembered, and which naturally engendered doubts as to the realization of any thing like average crops. In most of the southern counties we find that the wheat is in full ear, and looks much more promising than it did three weeks ago—it is said "beyond all expectation" in Kent. There is every prospect of an average crop. The same remark applies to oats and barley. Turnips, beans, and peas, are looking beautiful, and growing at a rapid rate. Of the hay crop we can confidently state it is generally abundant, and that, if the weather continue favourable, it will be secured in excellent condition. The clover crops are especially heavy. South of Nottingham a great deal of hay is now cut, and this week's weather has enabled the farmers of the southern and midland counties to lead an immense quantity of hay in good condition, and those north of Trent to cut the grass and put it in a state of forwardness.—*Leeds paper.*

**SUFFOLK.**—Never did the crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans, or peas, appear in a more flourishing condition than in most parts of this county at the present time.—*Chronicle.*

The apple crops throughout this and the adjoining county will be a complete failure this year, the orchards looking as if struck by lightning. Cider is rising rapidly in price, and the malsters are consequently looking forward to an advance of price.—*Worcester Journal.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

*Agricultural Celebration and Ploughing Match,  
at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, New Jersey.*

The second anniversary of this noble science took place yesterday, under the auspices of the American institute of the city of New York.—We were glad to find that the friends of agriculture are not slumbering, but are up and doing.—We observed on the ground a number of the leading agriculturists of this and the neighbouring states. Out of the large number of ploughs, eight only were entered for competition for the premium, viz: by Messrs. Minor & Horton, Peekskill, N. Y.; Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass.; Henry Beebe, Haverstraw, Rockland co., N. Y.; Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, L. I.; Wm. Beach, Philadelphia, and J. D. Ward, Jersey City.

The yoke of oxen owned and driven by Chs. Heritage, was generally admired.

The judges gave as their decision that the ploughs of Messrs. Minor and Horton were entitled to the first premium, and J. D. Ward's to the second. Some of the others deserved especial notice.

Some choice cattle were sold, which brought, in our estimation, very low prices. After the collation, the Hon. Aaron Clark was called to preside.

We must not forget to mention that the mayor of our city took hold of the plough, and handled it with all the ease and effect of a first rate ploughman. Several of the officers of the Institute also tried a hand at it. An elegant full blooded colt,

three years old, from the stock of the celebrated full blood horse Harpinus, and the Messenger, owned and raised by Mr. Jacob Vreeland, of Bergen county, was exhibited and much admired.—The mayor presided at the supper, and made a short but pertinent address, on introducing Mr. Van Duzen, the orator, who spoke for three-fourths of an hour, and delighted the auditory with many happy hits, in his best style. We observed a general expression of approbation among the farmers, who attended in considerable numbers from Kings county and Staten Island.

HARVESTING OF CORN.

As the season is approaching in which the farmers will commence the securing of the abundant crop of corn with which a bountiful Providence has blessed our country, it may be pertinent to the occasion to offer a few remarks upon the best mode of harvesting the crop.

Our Virginia ancestors and those who think it wise to plant and cultivate and gather as our fathers have done, pursue the old method; about this time they gather the blades below the ears of corn—after they consider the corn to be ripe they top the stalks and secure all the fodder in stacks for winter use. In November they pull the corn and remove it to the cribs, where it is husked out at leisure. This mode is rapidly yielding in the stock districts to that first introduced among the graziers on the south branch of the Potomac.—The farmers in the northern and middle districts of Kentucky, and in the Scioto valley of the Ohio, have generally adopted this latter mode; which is to cut the stalks, corn, fodder and all, and place them in shocks commonly embracing sixteen hills square.

I have seen the richest crops of many climates gathered, and there is no operation in husbandry so animating as that of cutting corn in the mode just mentioned. It is a most cheering prospect to see twenty acres of corn pass in one or two days, to a condition in which it is prepared to keep in the field during the winter. This remark is predicated particularly upon the plan of riddling the squares, instead of cutting the whole square at once. It will readily occur to any observing mind, that as corn does not ripen with any regularity, that if the entire square were cut at once, some of the corn will mould and sometimes even the fodder will be affected, if the cutting shall be followed by warm or wet weather. To avoid this contingency, some graziers commence with the process of riddling, that is, they select only such part of the sixteen hills square as may be ripe—go through the field in that way, and in ten days complete the cutting of the square.

By this process several important advantages are obtained, the greatest amount of fodder is secured consistently with the paramount object of saving the corn, and a nucleus for the shock being formed by the first cutting in the square, the shock becomes settled and stands better during the winter. In the rich counties of Clark and Bourbon, they sometimes cut half the square on one side and then in ten days finish it. Whilst many graziers in Fayette, Lincoln and Shelby, prefer the process of riddling.

In the course of October and November, these shocks are shucked out, the corn placed in cribs and two of the shocks placed together, or one

placed on the ground and two others put around it. It is the opinion of practical farmers that the practice of cutting corn in this mode secures the greatest amount of corn fodder with the least expense, and is decidedly an improvement on the old Virginia plan, more especially when applied to the feeding of cattle or mules.—*Franklin Far.*

(From the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer.)

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HOGS.

To Chilton Allan, president of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

I have seen in a late number of the Franklin Farmer, your circular address, calling upon the friends of improvement for essays upon a number of important subjects relating to the agricultural interests and pursuits of our state. Approving heartily the noble objects of the State Society, I read your address with great satisfaction; and I cannot but believe, that the action of the Society will bring about the most gratifying results in improving the science of agriculture, and hence the condition of the husbandman; for I cannot doubt, that every one who desires improvement himself and who would derive useful information from others, will hold himself bound to contribute something to the general stock of knowledge.—There are few intelligent farmers who do not know something unknown to others, and it is by an interchange of sentiment and opinion as well as of experience and practice, that the farmers of the country will be able to see and reject the errors of their husbandry and adopt those modes instead, which lead to improvement and success. In this view, I offer an humble tribute, which at least has the merit of a well meant design of benefiting others in some respects.

The commencement of our prosperity may be dated from the period when our agriculturists turned their attention to the raising of stock for export; and as the consumption and demand have increased in a ratio with the increase of population and wants of the people of the United States, the business has become a source of wealth to Kentucky. And no where has the improvement of stock been so great and so general, nor more zeal and perseverance manifested to procure the breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In enumerating these descriptions of stock, the last is not the least important in bringing wealth to the State, and should be looked to with a fostering care and attention.

Under this belief, I humbly submit to the public through you, the following observations on the management of hogs, with some remarks on some of their diseases.

In giving my views on these subjects, I deem it important to state some of the various ways of raising, feeding and fattening hogs in different sections of the country, which, according to circumstances, soil and climate will differ; and conclude with my views as to the best mode to be adopted by the farmers of Kentucky under her peculiar circumstances. In Europe and many parts of the United States, hogs are indispensably kept in pens or styas, and as the numbers raised are comparatively small, there is no great expense attending the manner of feeding them; indeed, this is the most economical, cheap and convenient mode of fattening that could be adopted in any

country where the number fed is small. In some of the New England States large buildings have been erected for raising and fattening hogs on an extensive scale, fed almost exclusively on vegetables produced on a few acres of land, which gives a profit of 50 per cent, more than any other way in which the products of the land could be disposed of. On this extensive scale, the business is unconnected with any other, having for its object, the raising and fattening of hogs alone, for it requires the most strict attention which daily habit and the most scrutinizing observation, in time reduced to a perfect system, can give. It was ascertained to a fraction, what each hog would eat at a meal, which was measured out to him three times a day, the quantity according to age, allowing six of the same age to occupy a sty, which was regularly littered and cleaned out once a day. The amount of vegetables required per day, and the necessity of the different varieties coming on in due season, would require great attention. At the first view of the subject, we would conclude that a piggery conducted in like manner in Kentucky, would be equally profitable. But not so—there would be this difference:—The price of pork and lard in Boston is more than 50 per cent. higher than in Louisville: and the profit accruing from the superabundance of manure, which is worth from two to three dollars a load in the New England States, will amount to a large sum, which with us would be excluded from the estimate, as it will bring nothing here on sale, though useful to the land on which the hogs are fattened. In 200 hogs annually sold, these causes would produce a difference of perhaps three thousand dollars in favor of the New England piggery.

Say 200 hogs at 200 lbs. each, 40,000	
lbs. pork at 10 cents in Boston,	\$4,000
For their manure,	1,000
	—
40,000 lbs. pork at Louisville at 5 cts.	\$5,000
	—

Leaving a difference in favor of the N.

England piggery,                            \$3,000

In no way could an extensive piggery be made profitable to us but by being connected with a distillery. The expenses would then be much lessened; for it would require but a few vegetables or a little meal added to the slop of the distillery to make the swill highly nutritive. They might be put to graze in the summer and swill given them occasionally and again put in the fall.

The manner of feeding and fattening hogs now generally adopted in this State, seems to me to be well calculated for our method of cultivation.—Taking into consideration the products and the great number of hogs fattened for other markets, together with the great number of beef cattle annually grazed and fed, the system is complete. In winter, they are amply supplied with food from the refused corn and pudding of the cattle—two or three hogs to each head of cattle finding thus abundant sustenance. In the spring, when the cattle are no longer fed, the hogs are put on the exuberant clover field, which was sown for the double purpose of enriching the land and supplying rich food for their cattle and hogs. In due time, when the clover becomes herd, and unfit for the hogs, it is given up to the earth, and they

are removed to the rye fields there to fatten and complete another system of manuring, so admirably adapted to our lands and our wants. So soon as the rye field is consumed, the corn field is ready to receive them,\* and in due time they are ready for market, leaving the fields and pastures richer than they were.

Although this arrangement is good for feeding and fattening, yet there are other important matters in relation to their raising and health, which in no wise should be neglected. Experience has taught me, that no matter how many pigs a sow has over six, they should be reduced to that number always retaining the large and healthy ones; for I can and will demonstrate that six pigs will make more pork at 12 or 18 months old, than eight would of the same litter—and eight will make more than ten. Give to the six the food which you would give the eight or ten and you will find in the result, the truth of my statement proven. It is essential that pigs be kept fat while sucking, and to have them so, six is a better number than eight or ten. At weaning time or when sixty days old, the time when the sows decline in milk, particular attention should be paid to the pigs, having them regularly fed either with corn or swill, for at this juncture, they are unaccustomed to root for themselves and will rapidly lose their flesh and their health, and their growth will be retarded, if left to shift for themselves. If they are kept fat during the fall, when provisions are plenty and cheap, they will keep thrifty and well through the winter, on very moderate feeding; but I prefer liberal feeding throughout. The food is by no means thrown away as you will have more pork and not any more corn consumed in the end.

Hogs should be kept free from diseases; particularly the disease of worms, which is very pernicious and a constant attendant on poor hogs. Liberal feeding at all times, is the best preventive; but when it is not in the crib, brimstone, spirits of turpentine, or tar mixed with their food will remedy the evil. All hogs are more or less subject to worms; but some are so overcharged, that their intestines are literally filled with them, and unless they are extirpated, it is throwing away corn to feed them, for in this condition it is almost impossible to fatten them; they will consume twice as much, as a hog will not troubled with them, as the nutritious juices are taken up by the worms, and their fetid excrement is all that is left as a miserable substitute for sustenance.

The most fatal disease of hogs is the swelled throat or quinsy. This too, is easily prevented. I have long been of the opinion that it proceeds from indigestion, caused by feeding on hard grasses or clover in their declining state; and my successful practice as a preventive for the last eight

years is a strong confirmation. Yet it matters not concerning the cause, provided there is a remedy. The disease in the last stage, is highly inflammatory, but at no time infectious. It is an accumulation of matter formed between the glands of the jowl, which continues to inflame till the hog dies of suffocation. The disease may be cured before and after the matter begins to form; but as it may be more satisfactory to state my experience and knowledge on the subject, I will give an instance as coming under my observation, and conclude with my practise as a cure and preventive. In 1830, I discovered the disease among my hogs by the death of one of my fattest. As soon as possible, I had them removed from the clover field, and put in a spacious pen, where they were fed with as much corn as they would eat after it was glazed with tar and as much ashes put on as would adhere to the grains. They still continued to die till I lost to the number of fifteen. This great number dying out of eighty, caused me to doubt the efficacy of the remedy or that the disease was too rapid for its effect.—Shortly after, they were put up to fatten, which they did very readily, and I was left in doubt as to the effect of the medicine, until the day I butchered, when I found lumps of coagulated matter in the jowls of many, about the size of a hazel nut or larger, without any signs of inflammation around them. I then came to the conclusion that they would have died had it not been for the remedy applied and that the disease of those that died had advanced too far to be cured by any remedy. Observing that hogs kept in styes never had the quinsy, I attributed it to the wholesome quality of food they ate, and on the contrary, the cause of their having it out of styes, to the pernicious qualities of hard dry grasses. Since 1830, I have invariably given my hogs during the spring and summer months when grazing, slop or swill once a week or oftener, consisting of kitchen slop with cooked vegetables of various kinds, apples, &c., with bran or a little meal, mashed to a paste, salted and cooled off by adding a quantity of water, and occasionally brimstone or saltpetre.—Since the above date, my attention has been directed to the raising and fattening of hogs on the products of a small farm, and have never yet lost a hog by this disease nor in my recollection by any other. My opinion is still further supported as to the cause of the swelled throat, by its being less frequent since the practice lately adopted in putting the hogs to graze when the clover is young and tender, and taking them off when it is old and tough.

Every body knows that the young and old hogs should be kept apart in winter; and yet how shamefully this important matter is neglected by many. Young and old, great and small are crowded together, day and night, mashing and smothering; and yet many will look on with heedless regard at the great destruction of their young stock, without separating them. When young and old are fed together, the old will always get more than their share, thereby the young become poor and diseased, making little or no progress in growth.

The breed of hogs best calculated for our general purpose is yet to be ascertained. Within a few years, great exertions have been made, at considerable expense, to procure the best breeds, but

\* We presume our writer does not intend to be understood, that the hogs are turned into the corn field; for though this practice may be adopted by some, the more general custom is to put them in a large pen adjoining, into which the corn is thrown. If the corn is not sufficiently ripe when the rye is consumed, old corn is fed to the hogs; and indeed, the feeders generally, we believe, prefer beginning to feed them on old corn after they are put up—introducing the new rather cautiously and gradually.—Ed. F. Farmer.

whether any of them answer our expectations, I think very doubtful. The breeds imported here, were improvements made to suit the purposes of others under different circumstances, different soil and climate, different food and management, and under a different method of disposing of the pork; and according to our present mode of farming; thus differing from the methods abroad, whence these hogs have been brought, and our surplus pork being chiefly driven to the south, I think ultimately they will not do except in the event of the successful completion of the rail road from Lexington to Charleston. Then the smaller and earlier matured hogs, the Byfields, the Berkshires, the Bedfords, &c., will be more profitable than the larger breeds. But should this all-important improvement to the West, prove abortive, the hog that will be best calculated for our interests, is yet to be improved by some judicious cross from our present great variety of breeds. The fat varieties, as the Bedford, Berkshire, &c., from their early propensity to fatten, are best for family use and home consumption; but owing to their incapability to travel, they must measurably give way to the longer legged hog, until the rail road from Lexington to Charleston is complete.

BIRD SMITH,  
Member Ky. State Ag. Society.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent, giving the results of an experiment in planting corn, by Hart Massey, Esq. of this village. Mr. Massey called upon us on Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine said field, which we accordingly did, and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took of the seed corn with which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of sal. nitre, commonly called salt petre, and planted five rows with the seeds thus prepared. The remainder of the field, we believe, was planted by the same individual. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, will yield more than twenty-five rows planted without the preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernel saturated by saltpetre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining rows suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and generally known would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone in the article of corn. It is a fact, which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty healthy tree, about 25 or 30 years old, but has never in any one year, produced over about two bushels of apples; while

in blossom last spring, he ascended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this season bear 20 bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at the time there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.*

#### THE SILK CULTURE.

We incidentally alluded some days since to the large amount of silk worms and *Morus Multicaulis*, which one of our citizens (A. M. Jerome) was feeding and raising. Since that time we have visited the farm of John S. Van Dyke, in this vicinity, who has commenced the culture of the mulberry and silk worms with an enterprise and in a manner highly creditable to himself and the state.

Judge Van Dyke commenced the business this spring on a moderate scale, as an experiment, and has already produced 36½ lbs. of cocoons, for which he received the first premium given in New Jersey under the new law for the encouragement of the culture of silk. The specimens of reeled silk raised this season, produced by the Judge at Trenton, at the time he received his premium, elicited the warmest commendation from Gov. Pennington, the Secretary of State, and a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the state, who happened to be in Trenton at the time.

The excellent order and neatness displayed by the Judge in his different arrangements is highly commendable.

He has now in progress a series of experiments in relation to feeding the worms, mixing the different kinds, &c. &c. the results of which he intends to communicate for the benefit of the community, if they should prove of sufficient importance.

He has four different kinds of worms, from one of which several successive broods are obtained in one season, which appears to us to be a grand desideratum. Hitherto the kind in common use, produced *only once in a season*, and then, they generally hatched about one time, as soon as the weather became warm, and frequently before there was sufficient foliage to sustain them.

The frames used for the worms to feed and form cocoons on are the improved kind used in New England—as is also the reel to reel the silk from the cocoons, and of the most simple, useful and durable kind, costing only five dollars.

Judge Van Dyke has also several thousand Chinese (*Morus Multicaulis*), Italian, Alpine, and Brusse, (from near Constantinople) and other mulberry trees, in as thriving a condition as any we have seen this season any where. His ground (a kind of sandy loam,) and culture, appears peculiarly adapted to the raising of the mulberry in the highest state of perfection.

Besides viewing these interesting advances and improvements made by the Judge, we visited the establishment of Messrs. Chaffee and Gilmore, who have rented a few acres of his farm, on purpose to carry on the culture of silk extensively. Messrs. C. & G. are two of a company of eight, who left Connecticut this spring, to test the advantages of different locations in the culture of silk;—two of

the company located themselves at Belvidere, N. J.; two at Harrisburg, and two at Columbia, Pa. From the best information received, we are inclined to the belief that part of the company located in this vicinity have succeeded by far the best.

They have a house which is entirely devoted to the business, in which every thing is arranged with admirable order and cleanliness; they have now about twenty thousand worms feeding, which will be followed by a succession of broods, as each preceding one is disposed of, until cold weather destroys the foliage. They have besides sold several hundred dollars worth of eggs the season. Messrs. C. & G. have about twenty or thirty thousand *Morus Multicaulus*, besides some ten thousand of *Multicaulus* seedlings, all in fine order, and in a high state of cultivation.

Besides the persons alluded to above we know of a considerable number in Princeton and its immediate vicinity, who have a large number of the *Morus Multicaulis* in a thriving condition, which bid fair to furnish a rich harvest for their labor and the small amount of capital invested. One gentleman of this place,\* a few days since, sold *four thousand dollars* worth, and another *fifteen hundred dollars* worth, all to be delivered this fall, the last at twenty seven cents each, for sprouts of this season's growth.

We trust if business proceeds this way, soon to see our healthy and thriving town and neighborhood as noted for its advances in the interesting and valuable culture of silk as for the well known celebrity of its literary institutions.

*Princeton (N. J.) Whig.*

\* Attorney General Field, we believe.—Ed.

#### COB MEAL AND COB MILLS.

A friend and correspondent in Ohio has requested some information as to the value of cobs ground with the corn, and the cheapest and best mill for grinding them together.

That a very great saving is effected in feeding animals by grinding their food does not admit of a doubt; and the explanation of the fact, as given by Raspail and Dutrochet, is perfectly satisfactory. It is also certain that when nutritive matter is properly divided and incorporated with some substance suitable for the action and distention of the stomach, that a much less quantity will suffice, and the animal be in equally good condition.

It is on this principle that the English custom of substituting cut straw for hay in feeding with grain, a saving of one half of the expense being made by feeding with cut straw and ground grain, over feeding with hay and unground grain, according to the old mode. Neither the straw, or the cob contain any great amount of nutriment in themselves, but they assist the digestive functions, and render the accompanying nutrient more available. The cob however has much the advantage of straw in every respect; and experience shows that those lose much who waste this important part of the corn crop.

Some interesting experiments have been recorded in the *N. E. Farmer* on the subject of fattening animals on corn and cob meal. The Rev. Mr. Perley in describing his method of using the food says:—

"I have for several years practiced having my corn and cobs ground together, breaking the cobs

fine by pounding, and grinding one peck of corn with a bushel of the cobs. Meal made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding, or mixed about one peck of the meal with about three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. There were no hogs in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill sooner in autumn."

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository is a communication from Mr. Rice of Shrewsbury, in which he says:

"The very best provender I have ever used for fattening cattle, is corn and cobs, ground together. The reason I consider the cob useful is, it swells in the creature, and keeps him in good order; in no one instance since I have fed with this meal, have my cattle been out of order by being cloyed, or scouring; they are at all times regular; but when I formerly fed with clear Indian, or oats and Indian, these difficulties frequently occurred, and they would lose as much in two or three days, as they would gain in a week. The second year that I made use of this kind of provender, I thought I would try an experiment, by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having one yoke oxen so equally matched that no one who viewed them, appeared satisfied which was best. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third therefore I mixed the other with one third oats, which was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except that the one which had corn and oats some days became dainty, and would not eat his allowance; while the one fed with cob meal kept on his regular course. When taken to market and slaughtered, the oxen weighed 29 hundred and a half, the one fed on corn and oats had 162 lbs. of tallow, and weighed about half a hundred more. The one fed on cob meal had 163 lbs. of tallow, and the butcher pronounced his meat half a dollar in the hundred better than that of the other."

In the third vol. of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, is an excellent paper by Dr. Mease, in which the utility of grinding the cobs with the corn is clearly shown both from analogy and actual experiment. And we believe that wherever it has been tried, or wherever the means of grinding can be had, it has been approved, and will be found of great value.

So far as we are acquainted, cobs after being broken, are ground in the common millstones with the corn. The same machinery used for grinding Plaster of Paris or gypsum, has been found efficacious for grinding cob meal; the plaster cracker reducing the cob sufficiently for the action of the stones. Mr. Buckminster speaking of machinery for this purpose says,—“for making cob meal we placed in our mill a pair of large stones, cut the eye of the runner 12 inches at top, and 14 or 15 inches at bottom, and bosomed it out large, as we term it. In this manner it answers every purpose for grinding and cracking corn in the ear.”

The cast iron bark-mill has been used for cracking cobs to some extent, and where a mill is convenient to grind the cobs and corn after cracking, would answer a good purpose; and we can see no reason why one constructed on the same principle, and like those worked by a horse or water power, might not be constructed to reduce the cobs and corn sufficiently fine to answer instead of the ordinary process of grinding. It must be re-

membered, however, that the goodness of cob meal must always in a great measure be depending on its fineness. Where it is an object to provide a mill of this kind, any farmer who has a horse power threshing machine, may with little expense procure ordinary millstones, and by attaching a cracker as for a plaster mill, or arranging the stones themselves as recommended by Mr. Buckminster, have a mill not only useful for grinding cobs but all the grain he intends for feeding. As the power required would be lessened, as the velocity was decreased, two horses would run a pair of millstones it is believed with as much ease, as four do the larger threshing machines.

#### SAVING CLOVER SEED.

The two great objects to be attended to, in raising clover seed with profit, are—First, to secure the production of as large a crop to the acre as practicable—and Secondly, to harvest the crop in such a manner, as to bring as large a portion of the seed into the barn and to leave as small a portion of it as possible in the field.

To attain the first object, that of securing a product, we have in our preceding numbers, in observations on culture of clover, given the necessary directions; we will now only repeat, that the main things to be attended to are the following—1st. That the land be fertile.—2d. That it be well prepared before sowing the seed, as heretofore directed.—3d. That a sufficient quantity of seed be sown to the acre.—4th. That it be evenly distributed over the ground.—5th. That, whenever the land requires its aid, gypsum or plaster be sown on the clover—and 6th. That it be not injured by injudicious or excessive grazing. If these particulars be well attended to, an acre of ordinary land will produce three bushels of seed in a common season, often more.

We come now to speak of the more difficult and laborious operation of safely and economically harvesting and securing it. This requires care and attention. The great objects to be aimed at are, to cut the seed at the period when there is the largest portion of ripe seed on the ground, in that stage of maturity, which will admit of its being collected into the barn, and so to handle it, as to prevent the seed from being shattered off and left on the field, while the straw or haulm only is collected in the barn. It is, we believe, to the improvident and ruinous neglect of strict attention to these two latter objects, that most farmers may attribute their failure in making clover seed. We will lay before our readers the results of our own observation and experience, on these important points, hoping that those of our patrons, who may have discovered a better mode of effecting these objects, than the one recommended, will yet communicate to us their practice in time to enable us to lay it before the public in our next number.

#### TIME OF CUTTING.

As the clover seed, from the time the first heads ripen, until the close of the season, are daily arriving at maturity the great desideratum is, to ascertain the precise period when there is on the ground the greatest portion of ripe seed, in a state which will admit of its being collected and brought into the barn. If the clover be cut before this period, there must evidently be a loss sustained, from the immaturity of too large a portion of the

seed. If the cutting be deferred beyond this period, an equal, and perhaps a greater loss will be sustained, from the impossibility of saving the seed first ripened, generally the best, on account of its being so easily shattered off. We would recommend, as the most eligible time for cutting, the period when about two-thirds of the heads have become ripe and assumed a black color, many of the others, at this time of a brown color, will ripen after cutting.

#### MODE OF CUTTING.

Where the clover has not lodged, and is high enough to admit of it, by far the most expeditious, and in every point of view the most eligible mode of cutting, is to cradle it as we do grain, only throwing it into double swathes, that is, laying the clover cut form two lands in one swath. If the grass be so short as to require it, a strip of linen may be fastened on the fingers of the cradle so as to prevent the heads falling through them.

#### MODE OF CURING.

If the crop be not heavy and the weather be good, swathes may lie undisturbed for several days, until the hay be perfectly cured; it should then, in the morning or evening while sufficiently moist from the dew, to prevent its shattering off too easily, be gently raked in small bunches, such as can be conveniently raised with a fork and laid on the wagon. When not too damp, these bunches should be hauled to the barn, and either stowed away in mows, or which is best, thrashed off, and either immediately cleaned, or else the heads stowed away in a room prepared for the purpose until winter, to be then threshed or trodden out. But should there be rain on them, or should they be suffered to remain in the field any considerable length of time after being raked up, these bunches must with a fork be gently turned bottom upwards, and laid in a new place, after every rain to which they may be exposed, and after every two or three days they may have lain in the field in fair weather. This is necessary to prevent the seed from being injured by the heat and moisture to which they will have been exposed from the sun, the rain, and the moisture of the earth. After being sufficiently cured, while dry, let the seed be gently laid on the wagon or sled, and hauled to the barn, using every necessary precaution to ensure, that as little of it as possible be left in the field or scattered along the road.

#### MODE OF CLEANING.

Various methods are practiced, for cleaning the seed from the chaff. The only two as far as we know, used in this country, are treading it out with horses, or cleaning it in a threshing machine. The first is tedious, laborious, filthy and unwholesome both to man and beast, the latter is far preferable in every respect, but as all are not provided with threshing machines and as therefore many must still continue to tread out their seed, we will submit a few observations on the mode of performing this operation. Having covered the barn floor with seed, in the chaff to the depth of from 12 to 18 inches, put on the horses and tread one day, the next morning run the chaff through a fan, much of it will have been beaten to dust and will be blown away, as will also the light chaff, having no seed, and that from which the seed has been separated, but much the larger portion of the seed

full enveloped in the chaff, will be found in the rear of the fan; this having been separated from the empty chaff adjoining it must be again spread on the floor, and having added another portion of untrodden chaff the horses must be again put on and made to tread it another day, when it should be again run through the fan as before; the produce of this, will far exceed that of the first day's treading, but still, much good seed will be found immediately in the rear of the fan not yet separated from the chaff—this must be again spread on the floor, and a new addition be made of untrodden chaff, and this process must be repeated until the whole crop is trodden out. The seed, after passing through the fan, should first be run through a sieve, sufficiently coarse to permit the clover seed to pass through a finer sieve, retaining the clover seed, but permitting the passage through of all smaller substances; by these two processes, the clover seed will be thoroughly cleansed from all kinds of filth and prepared for market. The only advantages derived from cleaning the seed rather than sowing it in the chaff are the ascertaining with greater certainty the quantity sown and the ensuring a more equal distribution of the seed—where, therefore, a sufficient quantity can be afforded to ensure the desired thickness in every part of the ground, sowing in the chaff, will not only do as well, but it is to be preferred, as it is believed more likely to come up and to stand.

In reply to our correspondent's 3d query, as to the time of ploughing under clover for wheat—we would recommend that it be done so soon as a considerable portion of the seed has become ripe—the wheat should then be sown and well harrowed in, but the land should by no means be again ploughed, until the wheat has been taken off.

As to briars and sedge grass, we refer our subscriber to what we have said in former numbers, and in the present—the sedge grass, he will find easily subdued, if the ground be ploughed and harrowed in the winter; pasturing and deep ploughing are the only effectual modes we have tried for extirpating briars and sprouts; we have much confidence however in the efficacy of the mode described in the receipt published in this number.

Harmon's threshing machine will thresh out, if properly attended to, from 5 to 10 bushels of clover seed, and from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day. This machine will cost about fifty dollars, exclusive of the house and mill-wright's work; this is the only machine for cleaning clover seed used in this part of the country—of which we are apprised; we have used it for two years past with great advantage, especially in cleaning clover seed.

[*Genesee Farmer.*

The legislature of Maine, by a law of the last session have exempted from attachment, the plough, cart, harrow of the farmer, and the necessary tools used by hand in agriculture.

A bounty has been offered for the production of corn for the first thirty bushels raised, seven cents per bushel,—for the quantity between thirty and sixty bushels, three cents—for the bushels of grain exceeding sixty, two cents each.

A similar bounty is bestowed for the cultivation of wheat—ten cents the bushel for twenty

bushels—for the quantity between twenty and two hundred bushels, six cents each—and for each bushel over two hundred, three cents.

**Silk.**—A letter to the editors, from a gentleman in the southern part of the county, dated 25th June, says, "My silk worms are now two weeks old, and in about four weeks more they will probably all be spinning, when I shall have a day or so to spare before gathering the cocoons, and shall visit Zanesville, that I may arrange for sending them to market. I expect to have 150 or 200 bushels.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Sun.*

The Earth in this region has been parched and burnt up for a fortnight. Corn has wilted, vegetables are dried up, the grass dead, and potatoes have suffered almost beyond redemption. On Sunday night, the thirsty earth was refreshed by a powerful rain, and again Monday, a shower of most generous magnitude literally deluged the earth. It has been of immense value to the crops, and the Farmers, who had begun to despair of their harvest, no longer indulge despondency. The drought extends all over New England, and as far South as Virginia, where every thing pleads for water.—*Northampton (Massachusetts) Courier.*

**Fine Stock.**—Some time since Gen. Thomas H. Shelby, of this county, challenged the breeders of Kentucky to an exhibition of mules, to take place in Lexington, on Monday, the 9th of July. The challenge was not accepted. The day arrived, and Gen. Shelby exhibited two lots, amounting to 125 in number. One lot, which was intended to fill the challenge, containing about 60—and they were pronounced by all good judges, to be the finest mules ever bred in Kentucky.—*Lexington (Ky.) Obs.*

**The Weather.**—We discover that in several places in the interior the hot weather has exceeded that in most of the cities. In Baltimore on the 29th and 30th ult., in the office of the American and other places, the thermometer ranged from 92 to 96°. At Staunton about the same time it stood at 98°. At Romney, it was as high as 100°. At Williamsport, Md. on Friday it stood at 102°. In this place it ranged variously, during the hot days from 90 to 100, being altogether the hottest and dryest July for 10 years.—*Winchester Virginian.*

#### SILK GROWING IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, writing from St. Augustine says:—

"All the experiments of our ancient city the present season in silk making, are successful and interesting. We have, at this time, growing, in our sandy but luxuriant soil and appropriate climate, nearly one million of morus multicaulis trees of various sizes. Our light lands must prove equally good (for silk culture) with our cotton and sugar soils; and we shall supply silk for the whole American consumption and for exportation. Hundreds are preparing to enter upon silk growing and there will be a rush for Florida at the final close of the Indian war. We have our thousands and tens of thousands of orange trees that will bear another season, and thus restore this delightful

fruit to our own country.—Our oranges were considered the largest and best in the New York market. We have a delightful summer, and enjoys its usual health."

Pigs should be washed occasionally in suds.—It prevents the mange.

#### A SETTER DOG.

**FOR SALE**—A Setter Dog of handsome appearance, 15 months old, thorough-bred and well broken for his age. He ranges finely and is staunch on the set. His price \$30.

Applications for him to be made to the editor of this paper—all letters to be post paid. Aug 14

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

*Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.*

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'"; "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the grain from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

#### TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates, which will enable vendors to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to vendors, and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Exicana, Bruce, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS  
Flushing, New-York.

July 17 St

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BRAINS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
*CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 00	7 50
COINS, yellow .....	bushel	1 00	
White.....	"	1 00	
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	9	11
North Carolina,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama,.....	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXED,.....	bushel.	1 12	
FLOUR & MEAL— Best wh. wh't fam,.....	barrel.	9 00	
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	7 00	7 25
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	
City Mills, super.....	"	7 25	7 37
extra.....	"	7 75	
Susquehanna,.....	"		
Rye,.....	"	4 00	4 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.,.....	hhd.		
do. in bbls.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,.....	bushel.		
Kentucky blue.....	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	1
" water rotted,.....	"	7	
Hogs, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,.....			
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	
second,.....	"	7	
refuse,.....	"	5	
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — ; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	27	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	1 12	
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,.....	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	80	
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"		
" ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 45	1 55
Red, best,.....	"	1 40	1 45
Maryland	"	1 25	1 40
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	38	
" in hds,.....	"		
" wagon price,.....	"	bbls	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	2 25	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	40 to 50	22
Full Merino,.....	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	30	35 18 20
One half do,.....	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri,.....	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28	30 18 20

\*Our quotation of last week we fear was too high, having been inadvertently misinformed—that of this week may be relied upon. We mention this because a mistake in the price of so essential an article may cause great inconvenience to both buyers and sellers.

The price on Saturday was 88c for white and yellow, and yesterday morning a respectable house of extensive dealings told us it might safely be quoted as in our price current at \$1 per bushel.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	14	15
Shoulders, " do,.....	"	10 1/2	11 1/2
Middlings, " do,.....	"	10 1/2	11 1/2
Assorted, country,.....	"	10	20 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. ....	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"		
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 62	
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 75	
Eggs,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 25	4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, — No. 2,.....	"	10 00	12 00
No. 3,.....	"		
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,.....	pound.	10 1/2	11

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.
Bank of Virginia,.....	do	1 1/2
Other Branches,.....	do	Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Petersburg,.....	do	Norfolk,.....
Hagerstown,.....	do	Frederick,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Winchester,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Lynchburg,.....
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Danville,.....
Salisbury,.....	1 per ct. dis.	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Cumberland,.....	par	Branch at Romney, .....
Millington,.....	do	Do. Charlestown, par
Do. — Leesburg,.....	14	Do. — Leesburg,.....
Wheeling Banks,.....	3 1/4	Wheeling Banks,.....
Ohio Banks, generally	5 1/2	Ohio Banks, generally
New Jersey Banks gen.	3	New Jersey Banks gen.
Alexandria,.....	par	New York City,.....
PENNSYLVANIA.	do	New York State,.....
Philadelphia,.....	par	Massachusetts,.....
Chambersburg,.....	do	Connecticut,.....
Gettysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,.....
Pittsburg,.....	2 1/2	Maine,.....
York,.....	1 1/2	Rhode Island,.....
Other Pennsylvania Banks	2	North Carolina,.....
Delaware [under \$5].....	4	South Carolina,.....
Do. [over 5].....	1 1/2	Georgia,.....
Michigan Banks,.....	10	New Orleans,.....
Canadian do.....	10	

FARMERS' REPOSITORY  
OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borden's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in the city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the

ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Chisel Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,  
Pratt street, Baltimore,  
Between Charles & Hanover sts  
feb 20

WATKINS' PATENT WHEAT FANS,  
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

THE subscribers, being confident of the superiority of the Watkins' Fan have made arrangements with the Patentee to manufacture the article in this city.

The difficulty of procuring these fans from Washington county in this State, (where they were formerly manufactured) and the high price at which they were sold has much retarded their introduction in our immediate vicinity; they are now manufactured by us at a reduction of about 40 per cent. on original price, and made of warranted materials and by experienced workmen. The Riddles and Screen of this fan are operated upon by a simple crank motion, and the general construction of the fan is such as to give the wind a proper direction and great force on the riddles, thus enabling farmers to clean double the quantity of grain and put it in better order for market than can be done by those in common use. Our assortment of Fans and Harvest Tools are as follows, viz:

Watkins' Patent Fans \$30.00  
do do with unshipping heads 32.00

Common Crank Shake Patent Fans, 25.00  
do do do with unship heads 27.00

do Dutch Fans, 20.00  
Box Fans; a very complete fan and well suited for small farms, 16.00

Grain Cradles with 4 & 8 fingers and warranted Scythes attached, 4.00

Scythes, 5.00  
Grass Scythes and Snares, in complete order for mowing 2.25

Grain, Grass and Bramble Scythes, Sickles and Grass Hooks, 2.25

Scythes Stones, assorted kinds, Ripes for whetting Grain Scythes, 2.25

Horse and Hand Hay Rakes, Cradlers' Hammers, 2.25

Hay Forks, of sizes suitable for making and pitching hay, 2.25

Threshing Machines, &c. ALSO, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Harrows, Field and Garden Hoes, and as usual, a large assortment of Implements and Seeds, comprising nearly every variety used by the planter. ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Light street near Pratt street wharf.

june 4 21

## A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unequalled pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price \$500. je 26 31

## GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

Of superior quality, in bbl. on hand and for sale by JONA. ELLICOTT & SONS, south end of Patterson st.

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